





A True and Compendious
NARRATION;

8.

OR
(Second Part of ANNOTATIONS)
OF

Sundry Notorious or Remarkable Injuries,
Insolencies, and Acts of Hostility which the

HOLLANDERS

Have Exercised from time to time against

THE
ENGLISH NATION in the East-Indies, &c.

And Particularly,
Of the totall Plundering and Sinking of the

Dragon & Katherine

Both Ships and Men.

With Undeniable and Convincing Proofs for Evidencing the
Truth thereof; and Satisfaction of the Reader.

By a Person of long Observation and Experience, Employed First and
Last in the Affairs of the Indies, Fifty Years, (to wit) from Sr.
Walter Rawleigh, his last Voyage, 1615. To this Present
Year, 1665. By J. D.

LONDON, Printed by T. Mabb, for Nathaniel Brooks, at the Angel
in Cornhill near the Royal Exchange, 1665.

A Fine and Complicated
NARRATION

Swedish, and other
Influence, and Age of History

HOLLANDERS

Have Fetched from time to time against
THE
ENGLISH NATION in the 17th Century &c.

Of the English Plundering and Sinking of the

Dragon Katherine

Both Ships and Men.

With a Description and Conjectures of the
Anti-English, and English of the

17th Century, and the English of the 18th Century

By J. D.

Printed by J. D. for N. B. at the Royal Exchange

TO ALL
Loyal and True-Hearted Subjects
TO THEIR
KING and COUNTRY.

Most Honoured Readers,

HERE I Present to your View and Serious Consideration, a strange and Unpolished (but True) Discourse, consisting of several Particulars of great Consequence and Concernment; And although strange and somewhat Obscure, yet very necessary (as I humbly conceive) at this present time truly and undoubtedly to be rightly understood, in regard the Subjects of this, and questionless of all other Nations in *Europe* and else where, that hear so many false and frivolous Reports of the *Dutch*; Accompanied with such Insolent, Ridiculous, and Uncivil Expressions and Interludes; Boastings, Threatnings and Aspersions of the *Hollanders*, concerning this their (long-practized and intended) Cruel, Inhumane and Ingrateful War with *England*; and little Knowing or Imagining the first Rise and Foundation thereof; which now according to my Weak Judgment (but long Observation and Experience) I intend (God willing) really and briefly to declare, and discover, sufficiently

to satisfie any Reasonable or upright Reader, as by this following Tract from time to time, may Gradually be observed.

And I humbly conceive that (without presumption) I may confidently affirm, that whatsoever Prince or Potentate, in or out of *Europe*, that shall Hear and Rightly understand the real Truth and Ground of this *Holland VVar*, herein so plainly and punctually Expressed and Remonstrated, and yet will give any countenance thereto, or compli-
ance therewith; will in conclusion see his own Error, when he finds and apprehends himself an Enemy to his own Honour and Grandeur, as well as to his Subjects Just Freedom and Liberty, in point of Trade and Traffique.

And so most earnestly and heartily desiring and imploring all happines and good successe to the Land of my Nativity, and to every Individual person therein that loves the Truth in Sincerity; I do most willingly and freely refer the Contents hereof to the Grave and Judicious Consideration of the more wise and discreet Reader; to whose better Judgment, I do most willingly and readily submit and subscribe,

John Darell.

Post-Script.

The Adventurers Names, Ann. 1635.

Sir William Courteen, Knight, and William Courteen his only son, Endimion Porter, Cap John Weddall, Thomas Kynastone, Nathaniel Mountney, and Samuel Bonnell, all Adventurers in the Dragon and Katherine, &c.



THE PREFACE, OR INTRODUCTION.

In the prosecution of this ancient and obscure discourse, and scrupulous discovery, I must of necessity plain the way before you by a long and tedious perambulation of foreign and domestic passages, that by the track thereof, the distant Reader may more easily apprehend how to discern and distinguish by demonstrative and plain reason, the hidden truth acted in the East-Indies, from all those surmised and pretended mistle of error and ignorance, wherein it is clouded and involved, *Writ by J. W.*

The Treat, or Explanation.



Henr. James Sir Francis Drake, who had passed the Straits of Magellan, and arrived at Terra del Fuoco, one of the most remote Bays of the World, or rather rather because by that circuitous name they are best known to the English, and intend.

intending to return thither again three years after, but other occasions prevented him.

The Dutch
1595 the Eng-
lish about the
same time.

Then the Dutch, *June 1595*, prosecuting the said discovery sent forth Fleet after Fleet; and the English shortly after them and both of them discovering and arriving at the aforesaid Islands, and other places in the South Sea, as China, Japan, &c. but made their Rendezvous upon Java major, the English at *Lanton* (a place formerly possessed and walked about with bricks by the *Portuguese*, but the Natives had expelled them) the Dutch at *Jaccatra*, a small Village of Fishermen with a little Fort taken by the Dutch from the Natives and afterwards taken by Sir *Thomas Dab* from the Dutch, whom the Natives demanded to be their prisoners, but Sir *Thomas* aforesaid would not deliver a Christian into a Heathens hand, and thereupon gave the Dutch again possession of the Fort, and bid them fight for their lives, and left them: which now is become a Famous and Metropolitan City called *Amboina*, or now *Holland*. But the two Nations English and Dutch did diametrically differ in their constitutions and forms of Government, and of management, the one here, the other there, from whence proceeded different success even to extermination, as at this day appears.

The English
rendevous at
Bantam, the
Dutch at Jac-
catra.
Sir Thomas
Dab's civility
to the Dutch

Their consti-
tution in Go-
vernment quite
different.

Not long after this there grew quarrels and con-
tention began, War and conten-
tious between them concerning some of the
said Islands of *Amboina*, aforesaid, which by the af-
fections of the Natives, and Proprietors thereof to the
English, were legally surrendered to the said English
for the King and Crown of England, and confirmed by
way of livery, and said the said Natives delivering
to the said English a Turf or Clod of their said Earth,
and some of their Fruits, thereupon growing in testi-
mony of their solemn, and serious, voluntary, and free
surrender of the said Natives themselves, and all their
said.

A real resigna-
tion to the
Kings Majesty
and Crown of
England of
4. or 5. of those
Islands and In-
habitants.

By William Co. 1611. 1612. 1613. 1614. 1615. 1616. 1617. 1618. 1619. 1620. 1621. 1622. 1623. 1624. 1625. 1626. 1627. 1628. 1629. 1630. 1631. 1632. 1633. 1634. 1635. 1636. 1637. 1638. 1639. 1640. 1641. 1642. 1643. 1644. 1645. 1646. 1647. 1648. 1649. 1650. 1651. 1652. 1653. 1654. 1655. 1656. 1657. 1658. 1659. 1660. 1661. 1662. 1663. 1664. 1665. 1666. 1667. 1668. 1669. 1670. 1671. 1672. 1673. 1674. 1675. 1676. 1677. 1678. 1679. 1680. 1681. 1682. 1683. 1684. 1685. 1686. 1687. 1688. 1689. 1690. 1691. 1692. 1693. 1694. 1695. 1696. 1697. 1698. 1699. 1700.

sold Lawful and Hereditary Islands and possessions therein into the protection and subjection of the King and Crown of England aforesaid. And as I was informed from some English, to whom they were so surrendered and delivered, the said Islands were these, viz. *Palawan, Lantore, Seras, Nera, Cebu or Cebuila*; but the Dutch having Fortified themselves at *Amboyna* aforesaid and elsewhere; would not endure it, but warred, destroyed, and massacred both English and Native, as well as *Spaniards* and *Portugals*, which continued there and at *Batavia* many years together, notwithstanding sundry overtures of *Treason* and *Debate* here and in *Myland*, *June* 1613 and 1615. but all to no purpose because the Dutch prevailed still in *India* more and more untill they had taken there most of the said Islands, and twelve Ships, with about eight hundred men, and disposed of them as they pleased, the Fort or Castle of *Seras* aforesaid being the last which was held and defended by the English and Native one and twenty days, but the Dutch came with great force and beat away the Native from assisting the English, and then they were constrained to abandon it and aboard in *May* 1619. which gave the Dutch great encouragement, and fair hopes of attaining their proposed end, to gain the riches, honour, and dominion of the whole *East* trade of *India* to themselves, still observing the same rule, knowing thereby how to equal the English from all places in *India* of profit by degrees at their pleasure. And so in the Prince of *Arang* his name, going on then conquering, and to conquer in the South-seas, as now they do in the North-seas, as *Malabar, Ceylon, Goa, India, Persia, Arabia, Red-sea, &c.*

But the afore said sad news coming into England caused a treaty here with the States of Holland, June, 1619, and there upon an agreement made for some small sum of 30. or 100000 l. ready money to lose a 90

Another treaty
1619, no bet-
ter than Treas-

English America
in Islands, Pol-
larum, Lantare,
Seran, Nitro,
Cabo, or Cam-
bello.
Dutch war be-
gun.

**All Tickets
refused.**

the Dutch.

The Dutch design and end.

B 2

300000 L.

For 80. or
100000 l. the
English lost
300000 l. per
annum.

200000 l. per annum, dreyned ever since out of his Ma-
jesties Dominions, for Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace, and
now for Cinamon also, wherein the English East-
India company did contract as it was informed (without
consent of King or Parliament) as well for the foresaid
Islands, Iurrendred and appropriated as afore-
said, as for the Fruitt thereof, Nuts, Cloves, and
Mace, &c.

Engl. stock of
1600000 l.
circumvented
and destroyed
by the Dutch
massacres and
injuries.

And thereupon a mighty joynt stock of 15. or
1600000 l. was hurspeedily procured, wherewith the
English at home (especially Grocers) hoped for won-
ders in concluding: part thereof to the Dutch and
part thereof to the English, and to pay there further
in ready mony: part of their charges of fortifying:
which the Dutch thereupon having power in their own
hands, knew very well how to make use of such a blind
bargaine (as it proved afterwards;) for thereupon the
Dutch went on vigorously with their Fortifications for
themselves, making them both many and strong, and
raised their accompes to such an unreasonable height.
(as they did afterwards to the King of Zeelan in ano-
ther case) and so be paid forthwith without examina-
tion, Gally, or shewment: (as the said company can
best declare;) inso much as is conceived by some, that
the said: part in ready mony, did bear the whole
charge, both of Fortifying and Shipping to fetch rack,
rice, and course cloths from Musalapatam, Siam, &c.
making five or six for one at least in the profits thereof,
to pay the workmen; so that in few years thereby, and
maintaining a Fleet of defence, and the like; the afore-
said great stock was much shattered and consumed, and
(as some do verily believe) 800000 h of the 1600000 l.
never returned into England, upon a profitable
account, which exceedingly advanced the Dutch de-
sign.

The Dutch in-
solent and pe-
rempory ac-
compes, and
present pay.
The English
submit, being
conquered, so
now either sub-
due or submit,
which God for-
bid.

And during all the aforesaid Treachery they ceased
not

not by hostile actions to subjugate the *English* more and more: for *Ann* 1620. (upon some pretence), they made prize of two *English* ships, the *Bear* and *Sear* (carrying tidings of peace, having freed a *Dutch* ship in their way to *India* upon that account) and used much severity to the said *English*, and confiscated ships and goods. General *John* *Corn* of *Batavia*, saying that he would not leave an *English* man in *India* before he had done as *Vandrum* of late (though contrary to his own judgement) would sweep the narrow seas.

This done, then they forced the *English* Factors from *Japan*, and so cleared and debarred the *English*, for ever after for having any Trade or Commerce either with *China*, (observe that well) abounding with Gold, Musk, Civer, and Pearl (as some report) silk of all sorts wrought and raw, Cloth of gold and silver, *Porcelane* or *China* dishes, *Lignum* *Alloet*, *China* roots, and many other rich commodities.

Also from *Japan* abounding with silver and Bulloine more then sufficient to furnish both *Dutch* and *English* in their *East-India* Trade and Traffique, though the *Dutch* (I suppose) amount to 400000 *l.* and the *English* to 150000 *l.* per annum, remaining for *Holland*, *Amunibur* *alibi* 14 or 1600000 *l.* but this year 1664. (as a *Dutch* man reported to me) in their eleven Ships were valued at 4000000 *l.* or more.

But the *Dutch* in *India* not yet contented with this limitation of the *English*, viz. not to looke into the South seas beyond *Amoyna*, upon pain of confiscation of Ship and Goods, or utter destruction: the foresaid General *Corn* (as conceived) having contrived the *Amoyna* Massacre *Ann* 1621. came for *Holland* to palliate the same by friends and bribes, or frivolous, or false pretences, and left Senior *Carpentier* General at *Batavia* and General *Speult* at *Amoyna*, to see it put in execution, *Ann* 1622, which was done very exquisitely and fully.

Notwithstanding the treaties 1619. in 1620. the *Dutch* seized two *English* Ships.

General *John* *Corn* said then he would clear *India* of all *English* men.

In order therefore to be debarred them from *China*; observe that well.

Then drove them from *Japan*.

The *Dutch* return 1664. reported 4000000 *l.* or more.

The *Dutch* sail beyond *Amoyna*.

Gen. *John* *Corn* for *Holland*, and then the *Amoyna* Massacre put in execution.

fully, and so abandoned the English thence to Macassar a
Celebes Island where they could have but what small
quantity of Cloves and Mace, the *Malajani* or *Colobani*
could procure by stealth from the said Islands of *Am-
boyna*.

John the Italian
his employ-
ment.

English Presi-
dent and coun-
cil demurs.

The Captain
of the Castle
with Musque-
teers, Halberts,
& Blacksmiths,
&c.

Mr. *John Cartwright*
threat-
ned with ano-
ther Massacre.

Gen. *Comrie* ar-
rival, 1638.
The raising of
customs caused
a war.

The English
gone in time,
1637.

But that continued not many years neither, but the
Dutch by degrees did intercept and prevent the same;
and so that purpose was employed one *John an Italian*,
and others by the General of *Batavia* with commissi-
ons for that design; and the said *Italian* being become
a Burgher at *Batavia* aforesaid, who upon some occa-
sion (to me unknown) commenced a sute against Presi-
dent *Howley* and his Council, which they conceived
by the aforesaid Treaty, *Ann* 1619. they were not
bound to answer; yet notwithstanding the Dutch there
proceeded to Judgment, and gave the said *Italian*
6000 Rials of Eight Spanish, for damage; and the a-
foresaid General *Corpor* sent the Captain of the Cas-
tle one *Adrian*, who came with a File of Musqueteers,
Halberts, and two Black Smiths with Instruments, and
caused the English ware-house to be forced open, and
so much money in chests to be carried away from thence
as satisfied the aforesaid Judgment, whereupon Presi-
dent *Howley* and Council aforesaid, sent a protest to the
Dutch General and Council aforesaid against their pro-
ceedings by Mr. *Is Cartwright* an English Factor there;
but the Dutch General aforesaid, would not receive it,
but commanded him to carry it back again quietly;
lest they should serve them as they did the English at
Amboyna; and it had certainly been done if the Dutch
had known then what came to pass shortly after; for
General *Comrie* not long after his arrival at *Batavia* from
Holland, raised the *Javans* customs from 10 to 20 per cent.
whereupon the *Javans* made war upon the Dutch which
they undoubtedly would have charged upon the Eng-
lish, as Combinators, and Instigators thereof. But
their

their removing to *Patum*, *Ann* 1617. prevented it, for the *Javans* came by land with 10000 men, and by sea with 60 or 70. *Frags*, *Ann* 1618 with about 60 or 70. men a piece; and next year with about 40 or 50000. men by land, and all to little purpose; although at first they assaulted the Castle, and killed six or seven Dutch men therein, and knockt at the Generals chamber door, (as reported) but were presently forced to fly into the woods, and thereupon the General sent to us *English* (being but two) to lodge on the other side of the River, lest in the night the watch taking us for *Javans* should shoot us, which we did. But I having no mind to sleep, and walking in my chamber in view of the said *English* houses, about ten a clock that night I saw two men, the one seeming to me a Dutch Skipper, the other a Moor or Lascar with long poles and reeds, or Cujam fastened thereon, go from house to house setting them a fire, which were quickly consumed to ashes, being built and covered with combustible stuff, and the day following, the Dutch searched and carried away what remained unburnt, as Sword blades, &c. and all the Brick wall compassing the said houses were forthwith pulled down and laid flat with the ground. And thereupon the *English* President and Council at *Bantum*, made another protest of damages for 100000 *l*. Rials of Eight Spanish (as true related) but what the issue thereof was, is surely best known to the *English* East India company, and the two said *English* going afterwards to the Dutch General to crave passage for *Bantum* in their ships (amongst other discourse he took occasion to say that the *English* knew of the *Javan* coming, but they did well to be gone & he said moreover, that the *English* would not suffer them to go through the narrow seas, but about *Scotland*, but he hoped ere long they would go thow whither the *English* would or no: And said moreover that our Masters

Gen. Cause sent to the English to abandon their houses.

The English Houses fired 1628. Aug. 26.

Another protest for 100000 *l*. Rials of eight Spanish.

Gen. John Cause hopes.

Francis quo ad Engl. Rialiter quo ad Dutch.

Gen. *Cass* killed Captain of 14. Castles, & Commander of all the Seas in the world, 1618.

17 Eminent *Lavars* massacred, imprisoned, and pillaged.

The Dutch project against the *English*.

Observat. I.

To ponder and consider the Dutch Tyranny

The Dutch *East-Indies* common-wealth.

Masters were like their Masters, they would have all the world, but will not afford the means to get it. And the King of *Ternate* aforesaid, (one of the *Ar. boyna* Islands) sending some of his Orankiers, or Noblemen *AD. 1627*, upon some message to the Dutch general aforesaid, gave him the title of captain of twelve Castles, and Commander of all the seas in the world.

But the said General (like enough) ruminating how to revenge himself both of the *English* and *Javans*, *AD. 1632*, (the ship *Dolphin*) one of the *English* companies ships, Mr. *Thyssen* *Proad* commander, having taken into his ship at *Japara* seventeen eminent *Javans* to transport them to the red sea and setting sail from thence towards *Bantam*, when he came thwart *Estavia* rode a Dutch ship, boarded him, and entered, killed and took prisoners, the said *Javans*, and took all their Jewels, Gold, and Treasure they could find, supposing thereby, so to incense and exasperate the *Javans* against the *English* either to fall upon them violently, or expel them from their Factories of *Bantam*, and *Japara*, and *Jambe* that the Dutch might shut them out of the Straights of *Sunda* as well as *Malacca*; and that is it they long for, &c.

Observation I.

By pondering and well considering the premises, the discreet Reader may truly perceive and understand to what a transcendent height of sovereignty, power and opulency the said Dutch *East-Indies* common-wealth had attained 26 years ago, where neither *English* nor *French*, *Dane*, *Swiss* nor *Italians*, as well as *Portugals* and *Spaniards* (but *English* and *Portugals* especially have suffered by them exceedingly and cruelly) say not any of the foresaid Nations, nor any others under

under Heaven (not there inhabiting) durst then look
 or sail into their foresaid south seas (as they term and
 challenge them) but all Nations must be subject to
 seizure, and confiscation of men, ships, and Goods, to
 that insolent and arbitrary Government, notwithstanding
 any Treaty or Contract made here with the
 States of *Holland* to the contrary, which are but nets
 and snares to delude the *English*; for in *India* they
 neither are nor have been regarded; thereby the
Dutch as former and later experience doth sufficiently
 evince, having always their ships ready to seize and
 command, for there hath been seen and told in *Nattavia*
 rode at one time together, riding at Anchor 130 full
 great and small, from 3 or 400 Tun burthen, to 13 or
 1400 Tun burthen; and as they have done in the
 south sea, now they proceed in like sort in the North
 sea, having lately taken *Cochin Town* and Castle
 from the *Portugals* upon the coast of *Mallabar* and *Cey-
 lan*, and other Ports and places where *Elg: Courtens*
 had most of his Factories, and so commanding from
Mallabar to *Detanne*, *India*, *Persia*, *Arabia*, *Red sea*, *Sof-
 fala*, *Mosambique*, *Mombassa*, all along to *Cabo de Bone Es-
 peranza*, ten thousand leagues coasting, where they
 have now a brave plantation; notwithstanding *1620*.
Captain Andrew Shilling, *Captain Richard Blith*,
Captain John Swan, and *Captain Christopher Brown*,
 commanders of Ships, *London*, *Hart Ro buck* and *Eagle*,
 with Trumpets, Drums, and English colours; then
 proclaimed King *James* (of blessed memory) King
 thereof, gathering a great heap of stones, and set
 there for a Monument of remembrance. But now the
 two foresaid *Dutch* companies of *East* and *West India*,
 are met together, in hopes also to command from
 North to South, and so to cross all the subjects of
 Emperours, Kings, Princes, and Potentates of the
 whole Universe (save only the Narrow Seas of *Eng-
 land*

All Treaties
 confirmed, and
 used as nets
 and snares.

130 Ships in
Nattavia Rode,

by *Captain*
William Swan-
ley.

Cochin Town
 and Castle ta-
 ken by the
Dutch from
 the *Portugals*,
 1662.

Elg: Courtens
 factories.

*Cape Bon Es-
 per*. *K. James*
 proclaimed
 1620. now un-
 der the *Dutch*
 command of
 ten thousand
 Leagues coast-
 ing.

Now the two
Dutch Compa-
 nies meet.

1623 MT
 1623 MT

land, which is their chief stumbling block.

Observation II.

Observ. 2.

The Readers
observations of
Treaties and
Treasons,

From whence the discreet Reader may further gather this truth from the Premises; That all or most of the Dutch Treaties (especially those relating the East-Indies, their Darling *Diana*) are either Clandestine Treasons or prepened prejudicial Policies, to abuse and circumvent Kingdoms and Nations to reduce them to reason (as they term it) which reason of theirs will never be satisfied untill they have subjected the trade and treasure of all Countrys and Nations upon earth, to their unlimited East-India arbitrary Government, to bring and fetch, rule and rate, all commodities bought or sold, at their pleasure and price; and then to put in practice that design and project which they were hammering at their Town of *Pallietto*, upon the coast of *Mesulapatum*, Anno 1628. harkning but to hear the word from *Battavia* (as there they reported) which was, viz. First, to sack and plunder the rich Town of *Mesulapatum*, and then to destroy all their Vessels and Boats upon that coast: And it should have been done had not a brabbling pedling Nation (meaning the English) stood in their way to receive some profit thereby, as well as themselves; and peradventure they have used this policy already in their south-seas of *Ambryna*, *China*, *Japan*, &c. from whence they might send for *Holland* such a large return this year 1664, of 4000000/- (as some report) much more hath and might have been said concerning this subject: But I must remember my promise and follow the question propounded more closely and succinctly.

The Dutch Project in 1628.

A Dutch Project.

The English Companies

Now the English East-India company (as I conceive, but themselves can best discover) having advanced

ced 5000000 l. or more in several joynt-stocks, and
 purchased no place to secure men, ships, or goods; and
 the Dutch but one sacred stock (as they term it) of
 600000 l. Anno 1602. And the English Factors and Ser-
 vants in India as aforesaid being so tormented, and
 ejected out of their best Factories and Foundations of
 trade; And his Majesty highly abused and deluded in
 his just right and title to 4 or 5. of the said Islands of
 Amboyna as formerly express: Also to half of the cus-
 toms of Persia, as well as to the Towns and Castles of
 Ormus and Cassone, which the Dutch hitherto by their
 power refuse to pay, though justly due, as by agree-
 ment with the Persian may appear, which is of very
 great consequence: And by these great abuses afore-
 said and otherways much of the said 1600000 l. nati-
 onal stock was spent and consumed in and about the
 Fortifications there, which in reason ought to add
 much to the Interest of the English there, and to be
 expected from the benefit of the Fruits thereof, for
 the time elapsed, which would amount to an exceed-
 ing great sum: And in Justice and Equity ought to be
 required and satisfied by the usurpers, and wrongful
 possessors thereof.

Thus the said company being reduced to such a sad
 condition of Commerce losing in their principal ad-
 venturers some 30. some 40 per cent. some more. But
 upon their addresses to his late Majesty (of ever blef-
 sed memory) a remedy was speedily provided, And a
 new company of adventurers instituted and ordained
 wherein his said late Majesty was pleased so far to ex-
 press his Interest therein, and affection thereto, as ap-
 pears by admitting them to wear his own collours
 constantly, and honouring the said company with a
 royal Signet engraven with three Crowns and a Lyon
 Pallant, whereof Sir William Courteen (that famous
 Merchant) was appointed Governor and Director by
 his

supine Errors
 and Ignorance

The Dutch
 cruel diligence.

His Maje-
 sties Right to
 Castles and
 Customs.

Ormus and
 Persian Castles
 and Customs.

To require
 an Account of
 damages so-
 stained during
 the time elap-
 sed.

The English
 East-India
 Companies

sad condition

His late Ma-
 jesties excel-
 lent wisdom
 and clemency

His late Ma-
 jesties Honour
 and respect

Sir William
 Courteen's ad-
 venture in par-
 ticular 80000 l.

his Majesty and Council, adventuring therein for his own particular (*inter alium*) 8000*l.* and the said company was constituted and ordained by his said Majesty and Council in the best and most legal way and form that ever yet in *England* was invented (which the *Dutch* quickly apprehended) and with so much wisdom, discretion, reason, moderation, and modification, in the limitation and prescription of all parties and interests without injuring or encroaching one on the other being in strange and remote Countries and places where the *English* had no Factories or Correspondence of Commerce, and with as much prudence and respect as any reasonable man could expect, desire, or require.

6 Ships set forth 1635.

And the said Sir *William* and adventurers, Anno 1635, speedily equipped and set forth to sea 6. ships viz the *Dragon*, Captain *John Weddall* Commander and Admiral, the *Sun*, Captain *Richard Swanley* Commander and Viceadmiral; the *Katherine*, Captain *John Carter* Commander and Rear-admiral; the *Planter*, Captain *Edward Hall* Commander; the *Anne* and *Discovery*: But shortly after their departure from the *Downs*, the said Sir *William* fell sick and died; and the said ships proceeded and arrived in *India* purchasing Ports and places for Commerce, and Customs, and for Fortifications, and rendevouze to secure the same; which the old Company heretofore never did.

And by this expedition, in the very first and second year, the said old Companies losses in their adventures aforesaid, returned with so much profit increasing also their ships from 1, or 2 *per An.* to 3, 4, or 5 *per An.* and also affording the said Company many several courtesies, relieving their ships with necessaries, and their men from the miserable *Mallabar* Captivity that ever yet was known (save the matchless *Massacre* at *Ambyna*;) and yet this Company (as Counsellor *Chute* pleaded for Esquire *Courtem*, at the Bar of

of the Lords house, *Ann* 1647. (did very modestly term them) proved afterwards in many respects exceedingly ingrateful and injurious, where I must leave them and hasten my search, after the *Dragon, Sun,* and *Katherine* aforesaid.

The Subject, Matter, or Conclusion

And finding them pursuing their honest and lawful Employments, but passing through the Straights of *Mallacca* for *China* (a Town and Castle taken by the Dutch from the *Portugals*, and ever till then free for the *English* to pass) the said ships werethere presently encountered and commanded by four or five Dutch ships to go into *Mallacca* aforesaid; but having no business there they refused, the said Dutch then threatened to sink or burn by their sides, but they would force them in; yet the said Dutch doubting their own Strength suffered them to pass but with terrible Menaces and Threats, that they would have a better account at their Return: And when the said *English* with much perplexity and trouble from sundry Nations as well as the Dutch, had finished their Affairs in *China* aforesaid, they returned back again through the aforesaid Straights of *Malacca*, and then they were encountered again with a greater power of Dutch ships double manned, and by them sternly commanded to go into *Mallacca* and speak with their Governour: Captain *Weddel* and the rest *English*, still denying to obey their command, then the said Dutch shewed their Commission, which was either to bring them in by force, or to deliver them, the *Portugals* and their goods who were many and of great value, by estimation worth 200000^l. or to sink or burn by their sides, and thereupon their time being limited, & a glass turned for the

Councelor
Chaces lead-
ing - gainst
the Company
for 10000^l.
damning a
now much
more.

Mallacca ever
free, till the
Dutch took it
from the *Port-
ugals* but
never after.

St. William
Courtiers ships
the e encounter-
tered, and
threatened.

St. William
Courtiers ships
again there
encountered,
& were threaten-
ed to sink or
burn them, so
commanded by
Commission.

The glass turned to give their answer.

Difference in opinions, amongst the English Commanders, at last agreed.

Black box, No. 8th. His late Majesty's Order concerning the Portuguese.

Captain Weddall's seizure of the Portuguese and Goods.

Captain Richard Swanley's Declaration and Message to the Dutch Commander of their Resolution.

English to give their answer: Then Captain *Weddall* called a Consultation, and debated with his Captains and chief Officers what they should do, wherein were different Opinions; for some were for Fighting the Dutch forthwith, as Captain *Weddall* and his men; Others for delivering up the Portuguese and their Goods, holding it neither Valour nor Wisdom to venture their Lives for them, from whom they had received many Injuries and Abuses, as Captain *Richard Swanley* aforesaid Vice-Admiral and his men, whereat Captain *Weddall* aforesaid was exceedingly moved, and thereupon gave Captain *Swanley* some reproachful and uncivil language, as Coward, and the like: But Captain *Weddall* falling into a calmer temper, Captain *Swanley* moved him to call for the *Black box*, November 8. wherein were instructions from the King's Majesty concerning the Portuguese, and there they found to this, or the like effect, viz: That if they hapened to receive any prejudice, or damage from the Portuguese, to take their remedy by what means they could get it. Then Captain *Swanley* aforesaid, moved Captain *Weddall* aforesaid further, and said; that if he Captain *Weddall* would really seize the Portuguese as prisoners, and their goods confiscated to the King of England for the injuries and abuses they had received from the said Portuguese; Captain *Weddall* should then see and finde, that neither himself nor his men would prove Cowards, but would freely and willingly spend their dearest blood in that Quarrel, and fight it out to death to the last man. To which motion, Captain *Weddall* readily and speedily condescended and made seizure accordingly. Then Captain *Swanley* in the ship *Sun* (being of greatest force) weighed Anchor, and went and rid a head the Admiral, purposely to receive the first Assault of the Dutch; and before the glass was out, Captain *Swanley* carried this their Resolution and Ground of the Quarrel, and Declared

clared the same to the Dutch Commander (being one of his old acquaintance at *Amboyna*) at the hearing of which Message and Resolution, the said Dutch Commander was much troubled, fretting and fuming, and tearing his hair; saying, he had no instructions in that case, but must go in again for new, and that he was sure to lose his head when he came to *Battavia*, because he did neither burn, nor sink, nor bring them into *Mallacca*, and so going in for new and further instructions, came out no more: And the *Dragon*, *Sun*, and *Katherine*, proceeded and came to *Gea*, and there landed all the said *Portugals* and their Goods, according to agreement made with them at *Maccao* in *China* (but contrary to that pretended seizure, and Captain *Swanley's* expectation) and the said Captain *Swanley* in the said Ship *Sun*, came that year home and arrived safe in *England*; but the *Dragon* and *Katherine* staid in *India* until the next year to compleat their lading.

The Dutch Commander much discontented, fearing his head.

Captain *Widdai* at *Gea*, landed the *Portugals* and Goods.

But when the Dutch (observing the Motion of the *Dragon* and *Katherine*) understood plainly, that by the foresaid pretended seizure, they were meerly deluded and disappointed, both of their prey and purpose, doubtless they were exceedingly exasperated and enraged; And it was not their Commanders head that would assuage or satisfy their Constant and Frequent Bloody and Cruel Malice and Revenge (as former and latter experience plainly remonstrates) but when the aforesaid Dutch Commander came to *Battavia*, the Scene was altered, and a new device framed to destroy them altogether, and not suffer any to live to bring back the said tidings of their Destruction.

The Dutch thereby so enraged and exasperated, sought how to be revenged.

The Scene altered, and the Commanders head off; no price to appease their Mallice.

For, in, or about the Year, 1627. upon a War or Difference between the King of *Coelon* & the *Portugals* there Inhabiting; The *Hollanders* Upperland States of their United Provinces of *Battavia*, *Amboyna*, *Tewan*, &c. neglecting

leaving no opportunity to advance their foresaid designs of Conquest and Trade Complied with, and assisted the for-said King against the said Portugals (being very antient inhabitants there) and undoubtedly it was that very same Fleet going upon that occasion to Coelon (before the Dragon and Catherine set sail for England) that extinguished, and most barbarously destroyed both those two ships and Men, according to the several Relations of English, Portugals, and Dutch, &c. And that done; Then the said Fleet proceeded upon their design at Coelon aforesaid; where in few years after, they conquered and vanquished the foresaid Portugals both by Sea and Land, and took and surpris'd all their ships and goods (with their chief Town or City of Collombo and the rest) with all their Castles, Fortifications and Houses or Towns, with all the Goods, and Treasure, Ordinance, Ammunition and appurtenances, therein and thereto belonging, and so quickly possess'd and dispatcht the Riches and Subjects of two Eminent Kingdoms in Europe out of their way; and the third, the King of the said Island and his Subjects escaped not altogether free; For (by good report) when the said King desired to know their demands for their assistance, and the same being produced, the said King was therewith much amazed and said, that he and all his Subjects were not worth the one half or quarter of what the said Hollanders demanded, (notwithstanding the exceeding great plunder and booty taken from the English and Portugals aforesaid) And so the said King being altogether unable to satisfie their said demands in any reasonable measure (and to be rid of them, as he once well hoped, but they never intended) Therefore the said King was constrained and necessitated to Submitte, and to suffer the said Hollanders to enjoy all the Portugals Towns and Castles aforesaid with, &c. *ut supra*; and what other Ports or places upon his said Islands they desired: And further to permitt and suffer the foresaid Hollanders States, to confer a Kings Ship upon the said John Tyson, as an extraordinary Reward and Recompence for all his good services, according to the usual constitution of
Holland

Holland and Dutch Reason ? Supposing thereby, to Declare and Proclaim to all Kings, Emperours, and Princes, beyond Cape bona Esperanza and to their Subjects ; That as they the Holland Upperlander States aforesaid, had power there to destroy and set up Kings at their pleasure ; so had their Masters in their Neatherlands the like power ; or more over all Kings and Emperours in Europe, and so thereby thinking to free themselves from that aspersion, which many Heathens seemed long since justly to lay upon them, (to wit,) That they were some Rude, Brutish, Boarish, Uncivil, and Barbarous people, and of low esteem in Europe ? Because they had no King. And thus, Per fas aut nefas they intend if possible) to build their Babel as high as Heaven. But I must here, Ponere Obicem, and give you a True and Perfect Copy of Quondam Skipper Now Dutch President, and Hollands King John Tyson, one of his Warrants to his Subjects, within the Verge of his Command and Jurisdiction.

A true translation of one of his Warrants
by Geo. Gawton Marchant, which came
to my hands at Goa in India, 7. Nov.
Stilo Veter, 1664.

John Tyson President for the Dutch at
Gallee in Coelon.

THe Chief of the people of Gampa, with the rest dwellers;
Let them come and obey the Hollands King, and bring
the other Duragos or Dwellers of the Neighbouring Aldees or
Towns ; and the Challes or Inhabitants of Urngampala, and
of Galleluja and Hivitania, and all other Challes or Inha-
bitants, Subjects to the Corlo or Governour of Allicuer, and

the Captain of Gampan withall; And in case all these people cannot come, Let him appear, before the King; For so is the Kings command.

The seven Corlos or Commanders are already at Ningumbo.

Concerning the loss of the *Dragon* and *Katherine*.

Out of the Book of Resolutions at Goa, in the Instruction given to Jo. Dursenen his *Persia* Voyage written by John Darett.

ALso if you happen to meet with the ship Hopewell (Mr. Edward Lock or whosoever Commander) enquire diligently of six Dutchmen taken Aboard the said ship, at her last being at Cocheen; who can make certain relation concerning the *Dragon* and *Katherine*, their sinking between the Islands of Coylon and Mauritius by seven Dutch Vessels or Ships, (as we are informed) whereof the Ship called *Amsterdam* was Admiral; 21. November 1644. in Goa.

London, 9th. of June, 1641.

FRancis Day saith, That from Mesulapatam, he came to Surratt; and coming before Goa, was forced to strike by the *Hollanders*; and a Boat from the Ship *Amboyna*, came aboard to have a discharge, how that they received no injury from the *Hollanders*; which discharge, was written twice before it could be to their liking. And amongst the Boats Crew, there was an English man who told to the Purser of the Expedition (as three or four men come home by the *Crispue* can witness) It is well you struck, for all the guns aboard were primed, and the *Lyntstock* ready, waiting for the word to give fire and would have sunk you, and God knows what

what is become of Captain Weddal, which words being spoken he was called away by the Commander into the boat. These persons present :

William Courteen, Fr. Day, Isaac Saxby, and D. G. (i. e.) David Goubard.

John Carter came home in the *Crispine*, and afterwards in the *Bon Esperanza* tells the same words as Francis Day above said.

London 25th. January, 1641.

A Board the Hester at Blackwal, present. William Courteen, John Rushout, Captain Robert Moulton, Anthony Robert, one of the *Queens Musicians*, Edward Kinpe, John Bening, Thomas Gent. and D. G. (i. e.) David Goubard.

Was told by William Taylor Masters Mate, and confirmed by Robert Hogg Master of the Hester.

THAT William Taylor aforesaid, going a shoare at Cocheen with William Gorley, the Governour of the Town and Castle, demanded, or asked him (among other things) whether the General (meaning Captain Weddal) was arrived in England with his two Ships, to which they answered, he was not ; And do you know (said the Governour) what is become of those two Ships ? They said they knew not ; then said he, you must know that they were sunk by the Hollanders about Ceylon ; They asked how he knew this ; To which he answered, here are passed through this Town two slaves which were taken by the Hollanders, and made an escape from them at Ceylon, which two slaves have reported the same for a certain truth to all the Inhabitants of Cocheen ; The said two slaves were then gone for Goa or India, &c.

More particulars they neglected to enquire after, because that Mr. Gurley nor none of our people would believe it to be probable.

They also asked what Hollanders should have sunk or taken them. Answer was made, The Fleet which lay before Goa of twelve saile in their way home to Jaccatra, whereof was General one of the Holland Ships lying before Goa was the ship Trevere.

Sir John Hubbard writes to his Friends in London, that he hath advice out of Holland, that Captain Weddall was sunk in the East-Indies by the Hollanders.

John Bening Mr. of the Planter, heard Mr. Mountney say, Captain Weddalls two ships were worth, 150000^l. in England besides his own goods, 20000^l. very near.

One Lawrence a Dane who came home from the Streights with Mr. Lucas, told to the Wife of James Clarke, taylor in the Dragon; That he was at the sinking or Taking of the Dragon and Katherine, by seven Holland Ships.

Robert Hogg tells of one which was at Plynmouth a Hollander, and was before at the sinking of Captain Weddall, he was with Mr. Tuchburn.

Captain Swanley tells of one James Burdett which had a Letter from India, which makes mention of the very same report by a slave, which made escape from the Hollanders.

Anno 1644.

AT the return of Thomas Lambertson, William Page, Thomas Newman and others taken in the Bon-Esperanza going to China, and brought prisoners into Mallacca with ten wounded men which lay there in the Hospital, where they found a Scotch-man lying sick, who upon his dying told the aforesaid men of the Bon-Esperanza, that he could not dye before he had declared that he was at the taking of the Dragon and Katherine, which were going from India unto the Cape Bon-Esperanza by seven Holland Ships which coming in fere by Captain Weddall they pretended to be bound home, and invited him with Captain Carter and both the Mountneys aboard; where having feasted together, so was
Captain

Captain Weddall and his Friends brought upon the Deck, and told they must into the Sea, whereupon more words pass; and they were bound back to back and thrown into the sea, those of the Dragon and Katherine seeing the same fitted themselves to fight, but were taken, and their Ships Robbed, and then with (all the men remaining alive) bored and let sink in the Sea; he told that the same Fleet came to Mallacca afterwards where much was hid; the rest of the common men was sent for the Moluccoes, and that well known by many in Mallacca, but durst not speak of it, The said Lamberton and others asked the Lieutenant of the Town about the same, but he answered, that upon their lives they should not speak of such things.

A Declaration of some News seeming probable, of the Dragon and Katherine of Esquire Courteens; Captain John Weddall, and Captain John Carter Commanders.

From the Mouth of Boat-swain Wente; John Thomas, Hinton Quondam, Chyrurgion of the Ship Bon-Esperanza employed in the service of the Worshipfull Esquire Courteen, Anno 1644. in the Moneth of August, being by sinister occasion at Johanna, in the Ship Hopewell of the old Companies, at which time also was the Crispine and Dolphin of the old Companies there, as also the Loyalty Mr. John Durlon Commander, belonging to the Esquire Courteen, had this following Relation of the Destruction of the

D 3

Dragon.

Dragon and Katherine, by the Dutch as follows.

THe said Boat-swain Wente, Boat-swain of the good ship Dolphin, Mr. Thomas Proude Master in the said Ship, 1643. upon some employment went from Surratte to the Southward, viz. To Cocheen a Portugal Town, where (upon what occasion I know not) having some conference with a servant of the Governours of Cocheen concerning the Dutch. The man told him of a fight made off of Ceylon between the Dutch and English, viz. Two English Ships and seven Dutch Ships, the English Ships named the Dragon and Katherine, both which the Dutch overcame, sinking the one and forcing the other a shore, so eagerly prosecuting them, that some of the English having escaped drowning and got a shore, the Dutch in their Boats hailed a shore likewise and cut them all off. Now no doubt but the Dutch have projects enough to conceal this Villanie; but if this Relation be true, Gods wonderful power is evident in the Discovery, for this servant to the Governour was in the Dutch Ships at that time in their service, when they sought and following the English a shore (he being one among the Dutch) made escape to the Portugals and in time came to serve the Governour of Cocheen. This is the Relation that I heard Boat-swain Wente Relate, and indeed I went aboard purposely to inquire of him about that business: I desired to have the Relation under the Boat-swains hand, but I could not obtain it, by reason partly of his unwillingness, and partly the shortnesse of our time, for they suddenly set saile from Joanna. Also the Boat-swain said the Governour of Cocheen knows of the matter, and upon inquiry (if he pleaseth can produce you his Servant if living; if not, he himself is able to give satisfaction. Was under written, Thomas Hinton.

Duarte, de'figueiredo de Mello Secretario de
sua Magestade do estado da India, Certifico
que

que assistindo na Ilha de Ceylon soube por alguns Prisioneiros Olandeses, que se tomarao como as duas naes do Capt. Guadel que hia da China Para Inglaterra, as tomarao os Olandeses no Cabo da Boa-Esperança & as meterao ambas apique; Isto he o que me confor de ditos dos dites Prisioneiros,
Secretario,

Goa a 22 de April de 1647.

Duarte deigueiredo
de Mello.

I Edward De Figueirido de Mello Secretario to his Majesty of the State of India, do Certifie, that being in Commission in the Island of Ceylon; I came to know by some Prisoners of the Hollanders, that they met with two Ships of Captain Weddals, which were going from China for England, and that the Hollanders took them towards the Cape of Bon-Esperanza and sunk them both. This is what appears unto me by the Relations of the said Prisoners.

Goa 22. April. Anno 1647.

Was under-written,

Duarte deigueiredo
de Mello.

FOr when the said Dutch Commander doubted the cutting off his Head; instead thereof they furnish him (as credibly reported) with Seven Sail of proper Ships, four greater, three lesser; the Ship *Amsterdam* about 1400. Tun burthen being Admiral: No doubt but with strict Injunctions utterly to destroy the said two Ships, *Dragon* and *Katherine* and so preserve his Head on his Shoulders, which it seems by manifold reports and Instances he performed very Fully and Effectually lying in wait for them with his said Fleet, hovering too and again about *Caloon* the onely *Cinnamon Island* Seven Sail set out to look after the *Dragon* and *Katherine*.

John Tysen the *Island* in the world, taken by the *Dutch* from the *Portugall* King *Ingals* and *Natives*; whereof *John Tysen* a *Dutch* man, (first a *Scullion*, (or some such thing) then a *Skipper*, and at best a *Commander*) was made *King* as by his *Warrants* appeared, *Anno*. 1644. *Eter. for ab*, 26. or 28. years, &c. and knowing well what course the said two Ships *Dragon* and *Katherine* would steer for *England*, having sufficient *Intelligence* and *Spies* abroad to observe their motion, and to bring them word when and at what time they set sail from *Goa* and the Coast of *Malabar*, whom the said *Dutch* Fleet unhapily discovered, and hailing one to the other, who and whether bound according to the manner of the Sea; Captain *Weddall* answered of *White-hall* for *England*, as by his Colours appeared? The *Dutch* answered of *Battavia*, homward bound for *Holland*, and so seemed glad of one anothers company, and as commonly reported in *India*, they kept company some reasonable time until they had them at sea far enough from any Land. And when the *Dutch* saw their opportunity, they invited Captain *Weddall* and Captain *Carter* with their chief Officers, in friendly manner aboard their Admiral, the Ship *Amsterdam* afore said. And when they had eaten and drank sufficiently, the *Dutch* suddenly clapt a guard upon them, and Seized, Pillaged and sunk the said two Ships *Dragon* and *Katherine*, wearing the *King of Englands* Colours; and bound the *English* back to back and threw them all overboard (as in *India* and else where frequently reported) and this was the final and dismal conclusion and confusion of the afore said two Ships, *Dragon* and *Katherine*, valued at 180000^l. besides their Commanders, Marchants and others, men of great Quality and Reputation, who doubtlesse had very great estates therein.

The *Dutch* Fleet with the *Dragon* and *Katherine*.

The *Dutch* their friendly invitation of Captain *Weddall* &c. aboard

The *Dutch* Seizing, Pillaging and Sinking the two Ships, binding all the men back to back, throwing them overboard; and this was the certain end of the *Dragon* & *Katherine*.

Ship *Bona-Esperanza* afterwards taken.

Afterwards the Ship *Bona-Esperanza* in the same Employment, and in the said Straights of *Mallacca*, was there

there violently assaulted by the said Dutch, killing and wounding the Master and many others, but the *Portugall* Passengers calling for Quarter, the Ship was entered and seized on by the Dutch, some of them saying to the Chyrurgion and other *English* in the said Ship, viz. They did well to yield when they did, else they had gone after the *Dragon* and *Katherine*, and Carrying the *English* Prisoners ashore, towing his Majesties Colours at their Boat stern (as reported.) A Scotch man a shore lying very sick, very earnestly desired to speak with some of the *English*; And it was to inform them, that he was in that sad action of the *Dragon* and *Katherine*, and his conscience therefore was exceedingly troubled and afterwards died.

Then the Great *William* Captain *Jeremiah Blackman* Commander upon the same Employment, and in the said *Straits* of *Mallacca* was likewise assaulted and fore threatened by the said Dutch, but doubting their own strength, he passed them going to *China*, but they way-laid his return with seven Ships, they supposing and expecting that for fear he would have gone through the *Straits* of *Sunda* at the Southern most end of *Sumatra* &c. so to catch vessels him to sea without ken of land as they did the *Dragon* & *Katherine*, he pretend themselves a homeward-bound Fleet and when they had seen their opportunity if not to carry him to *Batavia*, confiscate Ship and goods which had been as great courtesies as he could expect from them, or else to have sent him and his Company to seek the *Dragon* and *Katherine* in the bottom of the sea, for presuming to sail in their South-sea without their leave; but he steering an unexpected course, by, or near the Shore in sight of *Mallacca* happily escaped them.

Now to conclude and finish this Discussion concerning the *Dragon* and *Katherine*, and to discover the place into which they are sent, and the parties who sent them,

Some of the Dutch saying, God they did well to yield when they did, else they had gone after the *Dragon* and *Katherine* aforesaid.

A sick Scotch man did declare the Fate to several *English* men.

Captain *Jeremiah Blackman* very narrowly escaped the like by an unexpected course.

And this was the end of the *Dragon* and *Katherine*, without any other end, than presuming to sail in their South Sea, without their leave.

And this was the end of the *Dragon* and *Katherine*, without any other end, than presuming to sail in their South Sea, without their leave.

Tenente Captain of Twelve Gallies, and Commander of all the fleet in the World. And afterwards two English men craving passage for Portugal. He the said Governor answered, and said, the English would not suffer them to go thither the next year, &c. But he hoped ere long to go thither whether the English would or no, &c. As the Demonstration appears, and said moreover, that the English East-India Company like theirs, would have all the World, but not shew them the means to get it, &c.

That long before the Chinese Malacca, they had debarr'd the English from having any Commerce with China, Japan, or Philippine Islands, the Borneo, And ever after that Malacca, not to sail beyond the Celebes Islands, or Macassar upon confiscation of ships and goods, and incurring their further displeasure; wherefore some English knowing this, and that the Dutch were in good earnest for their own advantage, for in 1604 or 1605, they sent a ship to them, and 2 or 300000 for a sum lent to the English, ever since by losing in Malacca Right (and Merchants Trade) shewers as if it were a Voyage with Capt. John Corrie, Commander of the Keelwin, for this very Cause and Design, also very willingly would have accepted of the Malacca.

That the English and wished a sum lent to the India, (and afterwards Printed by Authority in England) and Affidavit upon Oath likewise made before a Master in Chancery) between the Dutch and English, namely to destroy that exceeding hopefull Implyment of St. William Corrie Esq. William Corrie Esquire his Son, and thereof Adventure into East India, by Sinking,

THE
WORLD
AND
THE
WORLD

THE
WORLD
AND
THE
WORLD

THE
WORLD
AND
THE
WORLD

THEIR
AGREEMENT, AND
RESOLVE IN
INDIA TO DESTROY,
BY AFFIDAVIT
&c. as supra.

All ships go-
ing that way
questioned,
lunk, or taken.

Sinking, Burning, or otherwise; wherein the Dutch diligence was very remarkable in all the said Esquires Ships that went for China, for certainly the *Dragon* and *Katherine* suffered as aforesaid, and the Ship *Ben-Ester* also, and the *Sam* and *Great William* very narrowly escaped; neither was the said *English* at home or abroad, altogether idle as in time convenient may further be declared.

IV.

Capt. Richard
Swanley to Is.
Dawell, August
1647. upon
Exchange Lon-
don.

The Relation of Captain *Richard Swanley* concerning that last passage of Seizure of *Portugals* and their Goods in the Straights of *Malacca*, whereby the said Dutch were so enraged and exasperated, that they hunted violently to destroy the said *Dragon* and *Katherine* as the said Captain feared; as by the aforesaid Relation more largely appeareth.

V.

Capt. William
Swanley's Re-
lation to the
said John Dar-
rell, upon Ex-
change Lon-
don.

The Relation of Captain *William Swanley*, who being in *Holland*, June 1638. when the Dutch *East India* Fleet arrived; and the said *Dragon* and *Katherine* was then expected: As the said Captain was drinking with a Friend, there several Dutch men doing the like, and only a slight thin Deal board between them, some other Dutch men enquired; What news of Captain *Wad-dall*? They answered that he was sunk and Drowned. The said Captain hearing this, presently desired to be satisfied more fully; therefore he went to those Dutch men newly come from *India* and enquired of them, but they were very shy and would not discover if any further; only they told him they heard it was so; and that it is all one, for none but their own Country men would sell them list, and it will admit of no other construction, but that it was so indeed; which amounts to a plain discovery by their own open and free Confes-

tion for the one or the other, must actually be present:
 authors in the said Destruction.

VI.

The Relation of John Stratford a Cord-wainer in Southwark; (and Kinsman to Mr. Dandrey Chyrurgeon of the aforesaid Ship *Katherine*) and for whom the said Stratford had caused to be made, an Imbroidred Girdle with Silver Buckles; which Girdle the said Chyrurgeon, promised never to part with for love or money. And this said Chyrurgeon was well and in good health, when the *Dragon* and *Katherine* aforesaid set sail for England (as the men in the Ship *Mary* coming then from India aforesaid report.) But afterwards the said John Stratford saw two Dutch men in Southwark, going from one Gold-Smiths shop to another upon their occasions, and espied one of the said Dutch men to have or wear the very same Girdle, and enquired of the said Dutch man, how he came by the said Girdle, and where he had it; for said Stratford, I know it very well; The said Dutch man somewhat abashed at the question, at last told him he had it in India; I thought he so replied the said Stratford, you are one of the Rogues that sunk the *Dragon* and *Katherine*. And the said Stratford intended to have had him before a Justice, but his Wife and other Friends dissuaded him; then came he to the Secretary of the East India Company Richard Swebberd (not knowing Esquire Curwen) who laughed at the news (as the said Stratford related;) and so that discovery rested for further prosecution.

The Relation of John Stratford, to the said John Darrell and others,

VII.

The Relation of Senior Luis Ribero, an Eminent Merchant at Goa, who said that a Gentleman and friend of his (which lay then sick in one of their Gallies), who told Agen Ferrer, if he would send to him,

Senior Luis Ribero at Goa in India, to John Ferrer, John Darrell and others.

he could make perfect discovery of the said Ship:
and likewise one Thomas a Mustina who served the Por-
tugal Governour of Cochin, who was also in that
action; besides the common relations of *Moor*, *Gua-*
ter and *Amulata*; but when the said *Agua* *Barra* did
therein was he unknown, for I was then upon occasion
sent to *Rodrig*, and afterwards for *England*.

The. Nigh's
Relation at
Island Java
and Goa to Jo.
Darell, 1644.

The Relation of *Thomas Chyrugion* of the
said Ship, who was and was therein, who said that
when the said *Agua* *Barra* did therein, he was
with some of the Dutch factors and to the said *Agua*
and others. They did well as they did, also
they had gone after the *Draga* and *Kabris*, and
moreover a *Sant* *Man* when they were in *Malacca*
in these very sick, and was in that action *Barra* *Man*
nearly to speak with some Dutch *Man*, who said to him
(as they said) that his Conscience was much troubled,
because he was in that said action and destruction of the
said *Draga* and *Kabris*.

Mr. Newman's
Relation to
John Darell.

Memorandum, 17, December, 1644. *Mr. Newman*
said in the Custom-house *London*, that one came to Mr.
Gurley and himself (being Dutch *Prisoners* at *Malacca*)
and desired that some Dutch *Man* would go to speak
with a sick *Man* there; he himself said, earnestly de-
sired it: to Mr. *Gurley* and Mr. *Newman* that *Thomas*
Lamberton and some others, who returned this message
from the said sick *Man*, that his Conscience troubling
him, and that he sent for them to tell them that he was
at the sinking of the *Draga* and *Kabris* by the Dutch,
and that the said Dutch bound all the Dutch back on
back and threw them over-board, according to the
Relation of Mr. *Thomas Chyrugion*, *Richard* *Man* and
others, &c.

X. The

The Relation of *Robert White* an *English* man to the
 serving the *Principles* who said, that he met with
 night Dutch men upon the Coast of *Dutch*, and seven
 of them confided to his ship. Were in the Dutch Fleet
 that destroyed the *Dragon* and *Katherine*, and that there
 were Nine Ships in Number, Six Greater, Three lesser,
 wharof the Ship *Admiral* was the greatest. Tunsburthen
 was Admirall, and provided with a great deal
 of small Piece for *Holland*. And Captain *White* and
 Captain *Carter* with some of their ship Officers, being
 invited aboard the said Admirall were provided
 kindly Entertainment; the said Dutch Ship *Admiral*
 followed such the said Ship *Dragon* and *Katherine*, and
 took the men back to board, and drove the men all o-
 ver-board, and this was done at the Dutch Party
 Leagues from the *Island Zelan* as the said Dutch men
 related.

XXI.

It is the Opinion of some, that the *Dutch* Presidents Some are
 of *Sriat*, Mr. *Mathew*, Mr. *Fremelin*, and Mr. *Brittain*, very confident
 and other their Factors (who) could all, or most of thereof upon
 them have made a considerable return (as well as good reason.
 one of them, Mr. *John* who was long continued to
 be continuing on with the said Dutch in the present de-
 struction, and seeming well pleased thereunto) the more
 an uncharitable silence did possess them, whose case
 even now might be that (as God and the Kings
 Majesty prevent it) but the said Dutch Adventurers
 were sure to suffer much and being thus formerly
 although they great ignorance and supine, and inconsiderate
 Government, and Management of that weighty
 Affair of such High Concernment and Consequence,
 that they (of Merchants) have been doubtless
 the

English East India Company, the greatest friends and enemies. the greatest Friends and Promoters of the said Dutch designs, and consequently the greatest enemies to the Land of their Nativity, as his late Majesty of ever Blessed Memory, seemed excellently to apprehend in the Preface of his Majesties Pate[n]ts under the Great Seal of England, made to *St. William Courten* and the rest adventurers therein.

But I presume that the least of these *Indicis* and Proofs, (being all of them Voluntary and Free) are of greater Force and Efficacie, in the Judgment of any understanding and upright Reader.

The least *Indicis* or Proof, greater then all at *Amboyna*.

Then the greatest or all these empty and pretended cruel, and extorted *Indicis*, and proofs produced and alledged by the Dutch in their proceedings against His Majesties Subjects, whether the Innocent *English* or *Natives* at *Amboyna* or elsewhere.

Further Reasons to satisfy the Reader, and refell Objections.

Reason, I.

That it was never known before this (that ever I heard of) that ever two ships together *English* or *Dutch*, going or coming to or from *India*, perished by Storms of Winds or Weather.

Reason, II.

Further Reasons.

That there was eight ships or Pinnaces more lost at Sea belonging to that Expedition, yet not a word or relation of any one of them, said by such *Dutch* Officers.

Reason, III.

Reason, III.

That it was more impossible or improbable by Land, to conceal the burning of the *English* Houses and Stores at *Batavia* in sight of Ten Thousand people, and not one of them since discovering the same (that ever I heard of,) then to conceal the sinking of the *Dragon* and *Katherine*.

Rex & Regina Beati.

ALL these *Indictees* and *Proofs* seem *Superfluous* and needless; seeing the *Dutch* *Combinations*, *Actions*, and constant *Obstructions*, their *Combinations*, *Hostile Seizures*, and *Bloody Depredations* are fully evident, and good and sufficient proofs of the *Premises*.

Dutch *conflagration*, *practices*, considered all these proofs and reason seems *superfluous*.

The *Lading* of the *Dragon* and *Katherine*, }
for the *Adventurers* only estimated, } 180000^l.

The *loss* of *Trade*, *Factories*, *Plantations*, }
for the *Adventurers* only estimated at, } 130000^l.

The *loss* of particular *Persons* in two *Ships*, }
being men of quality and good *Estates*, } ———

For *Murders*, *Massacres* and *Loss* and *Destruction* of *Trade* to *Posterity*, being *enely* matters of *State*, are most humbly left to His Majesty and others under Him, in Highest Power and Authority.

Some

*Some special Annotations further
to explain the Premises, (viz.)*

1. **T**hat this *East India War* and *Dutch Design*, began about sixty years ago, and continues to and at this very day; witness the Town and Castle of *Cochern* in *India*, lately taken by the *Dutch* from the *Portugals*: Also the *Dutch* new Waring against *Batum*, to drive the *English* from thence and from their chief *Pepper* trade at *Yambr*, and so shut them clear out both of the *Streights* of *Sindye* and *Mallacca*.

That this *Dutch War* now respects not so much as formerly for want of prey to feed upon; having long since destroyed both the power and profit of *English* and *Portugal*, to the exceeding enriching of their *Netherlands* or old *Holland* by the one, and of their *Upperlands* or new *Holland* by the other, to such a high and transcendent degree of *Pride*, *Riches*, and *Power*, insomuch that the lading of their *Eleven Ships* this year, 1664. from their forsaide new *Holland*, home to old *Holland*; some of their own Nation reported to be worth 4000000^l. or more; or 1600000. being formerly their usual annual return.

3. That the *Dutch* now having made an absolute Conquest of all the South-East Sea of *Asia* and *Affrica* (half of the whole Universe from *Japan* and *China*, to *Cape Bar* *Esperance* Thirty Thousand miles Coasting, and reduced the Subjects of at least Thirty *Emperors*, *Kings*, *Princes*, and *Governours*, to the Dictates and Rules of their own Arbitrary Power and Protection, without any Dispute or Contradiction; And all this in the

Prince of Au-
range.

Prince of *Aurange* his Name.

Now

Now they treat about the foresaid *Cape* and meeting there with their *Netherlands*, *West India* Company (with whom uniting and combining together) endeavour to carry on and propagate the said old War and design into *Europe* and *America* (the other half of the whole *Universe*) with Confidence and Assurance of like success. And Subtly and Sly striking at the root and main obstacle, viz. The Command of the *English* *Narrow Seas*; having already (as themselves and others conceive) the Command of all the Seas in the World besides: And thereupon they frame a causeless Contest and Demand concerning some injuries and damages (as they pretend) lately done upon the Coast of *Guinea* and *Cabo Verde*; wherein they are proved to be the first and only trespassers: But by the blessing of the Almighty upon the Wisdom, Care, and Prudence of His now Majesty, their sacred design is at present put to a stand, they being pendulous in further Expectation of a large supply from their *Upperlands* of Forty or Fifty Tall Ships of inestimable value by *April* or *May* next; and in the mean time use some Delatory, Pretences, or Treaties.

But seeing His Majesty, with the happy concurrence of his Royal and most Valiant and Magnanimous Brother His Highness the Duke of York, and Lord High Admiral of all His Majesties Forces by Sea, with the Unanimous Assistance of a Wonderful, Discreet, and Loyal High Court of Parliament Representing the whole Nation; May apprehend great Hopes and Encouragement in this so Transcendent and Mighty Undertaking, against such Powerful and Politique Universal Enemies (especially of *England*;) and who may compare their Conquests by Sea, with the Great Turk by Land, and allow him Ten foot for One. It is to reduce this Peo-

ple to Right Reason, is only the work of the Almighty, and of the King of Great Britain, his Instrumental and most Valliant Vicegerent; no other King or Prince under Heaven, being sufficient in apprehension to Wield their Weapons, and to dispute this most Noble and Just Cause with them at Sea, and to this end, A Voice seems to be heard from Heaven, in His Majesties most Glorious and Triumphant Restauration, without one drop of blood-shed: To Question and Chastize these Rebellious, Ingrateful, and Cruel People for all their Actions and Mademans in India, where blood hath touched blood continually.

6. And further *Paulus Groenewes* (a *Missa*, in his *Sermonis Mundi Fillum*, sent to His Majesties most Famous Predecessor and Nursing Mother, to these forgetful and ungrateful people, *Queen Elizabeth* of ever blessed Memory) 1572. seems as it were to point with his Finger at these very times, and His Majesties Person, saying as I take it, Page 124. *Esse & Carolo Carolus Magnus, sit Regnumque Magnum Successum, & fortuna Septentrionalibus populis suis dominabitur & feliciter Classe sua, &c.*

7. And lastly, Considering that by the continual contempts of the said *Dutch Vpstarts*, of all former Debates and Treaties, yes, and of Kings too, (as appears by Skipper *Tyson* their *Hollands King* of *Coloss*) I conceive are Null and Void, and by the *Dutch Niderlands* onely used, as Nets and Snare, hitherto to gain Advantage of all Kings and Nations, to accomplish their old and Design.

Therefore when Time seems convenient, Reason and Justice may require Reparation, and Satisfaction for all their former old Injuries and Damages, before new Debates or Treaties, can in equity well be admitted.

First,

First Restitution and Reposition of His Majesties and Subjects Right to those four or five *Amboyna Islands*, in *Stata Quo*, and the Damages thereof for forty two years by past; And his Majesties Interest in the Fortifications of their other *Amboyna Islands*, built with a good part of the *English National* great Joynt stock of 1800000^l. with free trade to *Japan*, *China*, *Philippines*, and elsewhere in the South Seas; for otherwise the *Dutch* will eat out all Nations in *India* with those Commodities; which said Damage and Loss (besides blood) cannot be estimated less *Via & modo*, then 200000^l. *per annum*, dreyned out of His Majesties Kingdoms yearly for those Commodities; as Mercers, Grocers, Druggiers, Potters, and other Traders-men, can best discover with *Banavia* interest at 5. *per Cent*, *per moneth*, &c.

Also the *Dutch* ha^te Customer of their vast trade into *Persia* for 40 years by past, they being strangers and never in the Gulf, before that Agreement made between the *Persian* and the *English*, which may be reasonably estimated at 30. or 40000^l. *per annum*, or more.

Then the old *East India Company* and other, for Damages done since &c.

Likewise, *Sr. William Courtten* and Adventurers with him for their foule ships, viz, ship *Bon Esperanza*, *Hem-Bonadventure*, *Dragon* and *Katherine*, and utter loss and destruction of all their Trade, Factories, Plantations, and Fortifications in *India*; the Damages and Losses, whereof in knowing Judgment, cannot be estimated in all so little as 300000^l.

And whosoever makes any doubt or dispute concerning the *Dutch*, their certain destruction of the *Dragon* and *Katherine* aforesaid; methinks the consideration of their own designs, constant and bloody actions and practises, frequent threatnings, combinations,

and commissions, to sink or burn; to any rational man, may seem evidence sufficient to prove the fact, especially appearing so plainly to proceed from premeditated malice, and revenge.

But being seconded by a multitude of voluntary and free Indiciaes, Relations, Predications to prove, and combinations to destroy, from very sufficient witnesses of English, Portugals, and Dutch themselves; besides *Mores, Gentians, and Malaberrys*, all which may seem superfluous, &c.

Therefore, whosoever will not believe these truths, neither would they (without doubt) believe if one should rise from the dead and depth of the sea, to declare and justify the same unto them.

All which, in every particular matter and thing therein, are most humbly referred to the far more Wise, and Judicious, to do, and to determine, in their more Excellent Wisdom and Judgments, seems most meet and convenient.

Piscus Rex, Carolus Magnus.

The Authors Attestation.

THUS having Freed and Discharged my Conscience and Duty towards God and Many without Favour or Affection, on this Plain and Impartial Declaration of my long and serious observation and experience, of the various passages therein expressed; being altogether for Sum and Substance, what I have both heard and seen, and do

do verily believe the same to be really the truth, and nothing but the truth, faithfully collected and asserted, and will make good the same upon Oath, when thereunto lawfully called. And so I do most humbly commit the Care and Consideration thereof, to those whom it more Neerly or Publickly Concernes, to move and to do therein for Relief and Redress as Occasion and Opportunity shall Present; and procure a Remedy and Reparation from the Transgressors, according to the Righteous Rules of Justice and Equity.

FINIS.
